

	ft.	in.
1. Chalk rubble	0	10
2. Fine sand and flints, with elephant remains	3	0
3. Sand and ferruginous gravel		?
4. Flint-material, waterworn.....		?
5. Sand, the lower portion with different-sized flints		?

There were no shells or Microzoa.

The Author speculated on the probable lapse of time, and on the importance of the discovery of *E. meridionalis*, a preglacial mammal, so far west. A list of the bones found was given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Transverse Bone of a Chelonian.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

I REGRET to see that my paper "On the Transverse Bone of a Chelonian" is published in the last No. of the 'Annals' without the corrections which I made on the proof having been attended to*.

Thus, the bone lettered *vom.* on the figure should be *pal.* and the azygous bone should be lettered *vom.*, as may be seen by a comparison with the text.

I now find that I was mistaken in believing in the existence of a transverse bone in *Hydraspis Hilairii*. Professor Stewart, after examining a young specimen of the same species without finding the bone in question, suggested to me that I might have been deceived by the presence of a very deep groove in the jugal, a view which has been confirmed on complete disarticulation of one side of the skull. I had, however, previously taken the precaution of partly detaching the bones, and, finding the suture formed by the anterior and posterior borders of the groove to extend as far inwards as I could see, it did not occur to me that what appeared to be two distinct bones could in reality be but one.

On the "Nursing"-habits of Dendrobates.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

Professor Lütken has kindly drawn my attention to a contribution by Wyman which I had overlooked when writing upon the nursing-habits of Batrachians. The curious habit of *Dendrobates* of

* [This was entirely owing to the Author not having returned his proof before the last day of the month.—W. F.]

carrying its tadpoles, recently noticed by Kappler and by H. S. Smith, was observed by Wyman, in Surinam, as early as 1857 (Proc. Bost. Soc., Sept. 1857), and a description and figure were published in the 'American Journal,' 2nd ser. vol. xxvii. 1859, p. 5, fig. 1. The animal is named *Hylodes lineatus*, D. & B.; but it is quite clear from the figure that it is *Dendrobates trivittatus*, Spix. The question of the sex of the parent remains obscure, for although he speaks of it as "the mother," Wyman does not appear to have investigated the matter. A specimen with young was fortunately preserved in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge, U. S. A.

On the Species of Galathea found on the Coasts of France.

By M. JULES BONNIER.

All the carcinologists who have taken up the study of the Galatheidæ agree in recognizing the difficulties presented by these *Anomura* in the precise determination of the different species. I was led to see the confusion that reigns in this group when, in the course of researches which are being made by Professor Giard and myself upon the Bopyrina, we arrived at the study of the genus *Pleurocrypta*. The necessity of establishing with certainty the name of the host infested by each of our species of Epicaridæ determined me to undertake a preliminary study, if not of the entire group, at least of the species most common on the French coasts. I hope soon to publish the results of my observations, with the necessary details and figures, in the 'Bulletin Scientifique,' and here I will only give the new diagnoses which I propose for some common and insufficiently described species.

* * * *

The genus *Galathea* is represented on our coasts by five species which may be distinguished by the presence or absence and the number of the epipodites on the thoracic feet, and then by the relative sizes of the ischiopodite and meropodite of the third maxilliped.

1. *Galathea intermedia*, Lillj. (= *G. Andrewsii*, Kin., *G. Giardi*, T. Barr., *G. Parrocelli*, Gourret).

Upon the thoracic feet there is only a single pair of epipodites placed on the first pair of feet; carapace nearly smooth in the adult and terminated by an acute triangular rostrum, with four pairs of scantily developed lateral teeth; two short spines upon the rostrogastric groove; ischiopodite of the third maxilliped shorter than the meropodite; inner branch of the last three pairs of pleopoda in the male only of a single joint. Besides the normal differences of the